



State of Utah

GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

GREGORY S. BELL
Lieutenant Governor

Department of
Workforce Services

KRISTEN COX
Executive Director

GREGORY B. GARDNER
Deputy Director

JON S. PIERPONT
Deputy Director

For 9:00 a.m. Release

December 15, 2011

Contact: Mark Knold 801-526-9458

UTAH'S EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY: NOVEMBER 2011

Statistics generated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C., derived from monthly employer and household surveys.

SALT LAKE CITY—Utah's nonfarm wage and salaried job count for November 2011, as generated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), expanded by 2.5 percent compared to November 2010. This is a 12-month increase of 30,300 jobs, and raises total wage and salary employment to 1,227,800.

The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate—generated by BLS—is Utah's other primary indicator of current labor market conditions and registers 6.4 percent. Last month, the rate was 7.0 percent and one year ago 7.6 percent. Approximately 85,800 Utahns are considered to be unemployed. The United States unemployment rate, as compared to last month, dropped from 9.0 percent to 8.6 percent. According to the President's Council of Economic Advisors, half of this national decline is attributed to job gains, the other half to people leaving the labor force.

Utah continues to be one of the nation's leading employment growth states. Nearly all industrial sectors have added jobs over the past 12 months, and the employment rebound appears on firm footing as the economy moves into 2012. The state's rebound from recession leading to the current employment growth is naturally being driven by the state's metropolitan areas, they being the largest commerce centers—around 90 percent of Utah's economy. Utah and Davis counties stand out with employment growth rates over 4.0 percent, and that growth is spread across multiple industries—including construction. Counties on the immediate fringe of the metropolitan corridor—such as Summit, Wasatch, and Cache—are also contributing to this employment revival.

Nearly all of Utah's industrial sectors are adding jobs, the lone exceptions being construction and government. However, it is anticipated that revisions to this data will ultimately move government to the growth side of the ledger. These government gains will show up in education—kindergarten through universities.

Construction, an industry whose growth is important to help sustain overall long-term economic expansion, is trying to rebuild its employment foundation in Utah. It is moving forward in some regions while others are still sluggish. For most of this year, the employment survey reads construction's numbers as oscillating between employment gains and losses from month to month. The current month measures a loss (down 500). This oscillation pattern portrays Utah construction employment as largely unchanged from last year and an industry still waiting for a rebound to develop.

November 2011
Labor Market Indicators

Utah
Employment % Change: 2.5%
Employment # Change: 30,300
Unemployment Rate: 6.4%

United States
Employment Change: 1.2%
Unemployment Rate: 8.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Some areas are experiencing construction gains though. Utah County added close to 1,000 construction jobs over the year, with much of that attributed to the assembly of the National Security Administration building at Camp Williams. Davis County is also seeing gains. The Logan area was recently cited as having the largest percentage employment decline in construction within the nation's metropolitan areas. This should be recognized as an anomaly and not deterioration in fundamentals. A natural gas pipeline was laid across northern Utah for several months last year. This temporarily spiked the Logan area's construction employment. The current numbers are being compared against that spike and naturally count several hundred less, as that project was considerable. This is a phase that will pass in several months and not an indication of erosion in the Logan-area fundamentals.

Manufacturing jobs in Utah are growing once again, but probably at only half the rate estimated by this month's employment survey. Other data sources support lesser gains and tie these to food production, primary metals, machinery, computer and electronic products, and athletic goods manufacturing. Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties capture the bulk of these gains.

The trade and transportation industry has added 5,100 jobs over the past year. All subsets are growing, including wholesale trade, retail trade, transportation, and warehousing. Much of this is occurring in Salt Lake County, which houses a large wholesale, distribution and warehousing community. In support of this, the trucking industry is also experiencing employment increases.

The financial sector has not been as battered in Utah as seen in many other parts of the country. This industry is one of the weaker ones in Utah though, but it did manage to add 200 jobs over the past year.

The industrial sector leading Utah's employment growth is professional and business services—up 9,200 positions. Half of this is in high-paying professional and technical industries, like legal services, computer systems design, consulting, and marketing research. The other half is through employment service businesses (temporary help services), which supply workers to other businesses and industries.

Another industry supporting Utah's employment growth is private-sector education and healthcare—up 4,200 positions. Private education (an example would be BYU or charter schools) is up nearly 6 percent. The hard-luck economy has been a fueling mechanism for the education community (people trading a lack of a job for additional education). As for healthcare, it largely grows along with Utah population growth. Therefore, this industry has grown throughout both recessions of the past ten years. The current growth rate of 2.7 percent is this industry's lowest growth rate of the past ten years, so the recent recession has had a moderating influence upon this industry.

The leisure and hospitality industry has added 5,500 new jobs over the past 12 months. This suggests that consumers are not letting the tough economy hold them back from some discretionary spending. It had as the recession initially unfolded. Even though the national economy is not significantly improved since then, at least the variable of uncertainty has moderated and consumers are cautiously moving forward with leisure spending.

*** Utah's December employment information will be released at 9:00 a.m. on Thursday, January 19, 2012.**

*** County unemployment rates for November will be posted on or shortly after December 19 at <http://jobs.utah.gov/opencms/wi/pubs/une/season.pdf>**

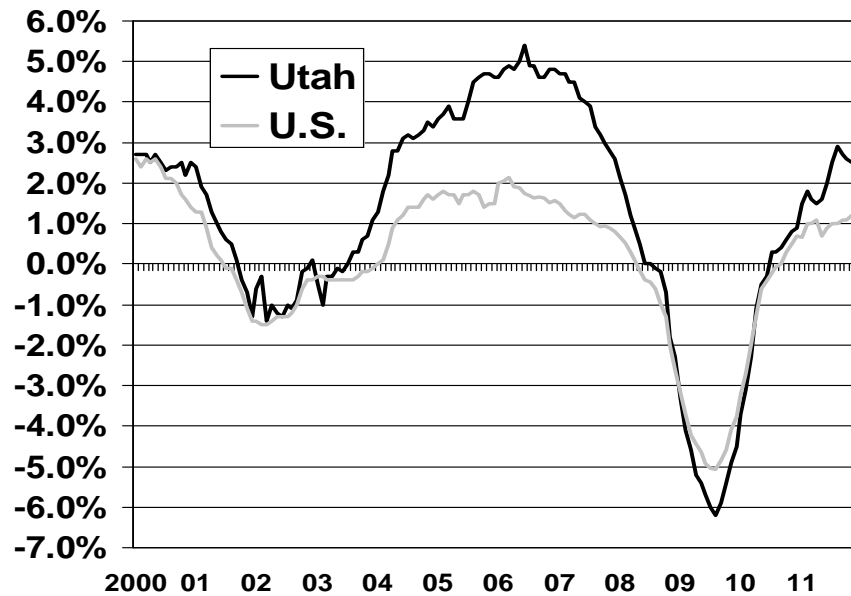
Utah Nonagricultural Jobs by Industry and Components of the Labor Force

Numbers are in thousands	Nov.(p) 2011	Nov.[r] 2010	Percentage Change	Oct.(r) 2011	Oct.[r] 2010	Percentage Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (seasonally-adjusted)	1,336.0	1,357.4	-1.6	1,336.6	1,359.2	-1.7
Employed	1,250.2	1,255.2	-0.4	1,242.7	1,256.5	-1.1
Unemployed	85.8	102.2	-16.0	93.9	102.7	-8.6
Unemployment Rate	6.4	7.5		7.0	7.6	
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (Thousands)	1,227.8	1,197.5	2.5	1,227.8	1,195.2	2.7
Not seasonally-adjusted						
PRIVATE SECTOR	1,009.8	978.0	3.3	1,009.2	975.0	3.5
GOODS PRODUCING	196.6	191.0	2.9	201.4	192.6	4.6
Natural Resources, and Mining	11.6	11.0	5.5	11.7	10.9	7.3
Construction	66.9	67.4	-0.7	70.4	69.1	1.9
Construction of Buildings	12.6	12.4	1.6	12.7	12.5	1.6
Heavy and Civil Engineering	12.4	10.6	17.0	12.7	11.0	15.5
Specialty Trade Contractors	41.9	44.4	-5.6	45.0	45.6	-1.3
Manufacturing	118.1	112.6	4.9	119.3	112.6	6.0
Durable Goods	77.4	72.8	6.3	78.2	72.7	7.6
Primary and Fabricated Metals	15.4	14.8	4.1	15.4	14.9	3.4
Computer and Electronic Products	14.6	13.5	8.1	14.5	13.5	7.4
Transportation and Equipment Manufacturing	10.6	10.5	1.0	10.6	10.4	1.9
Non-Durable Goods	40.7	39.8	2.3	41.1	39.9	3.0
SERVICES PROVIDING	1,031.2	1,006.5	2.5	1,026.4	1,002.6	2.4
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	240.7	235.6	2.2	236.5	231.2	2.3
Wholesale Trade	45.7	43.7	4.6	45.5	44.0	3.4
Retail Trade	145.3	144.5	0.6	141.7	139.6	1.5
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	15.9	15.7	1.3	16.0	15.8	1.3
Food and Beverage Stores	23.1	23.1	0.0	22.9	22.8	0.4
General Merchandise Stores	31.5	30.5	3.3	29.7	28.8	3.1
Transportation and Utilities	49.7	47.4	4.9	49.3	47.6	3.6
Utilities	4.1	4.0	2.5	4.1	4.1	0.0
Transportation & Warehousing	45.6	43.4	5.1	45.2	43.5	3.9
Air Transportation	6.7	6.7	0.0	6.7	6.6	1.5
Truck Transportation	18.3	17.9	2.2	18.3	18.0	1.7
Information	30.6	29.4	4.1	29.9	29.2	2.4
Publishing Industries	8.9	9.0	-1.1	8.9	8.9	0.0
Motion Picture and Sound Recording	3.4	3.7	-8.1	3.2	3.6	-11.1
Telecommunications	4.6	4.7	-2.1	4.6	4.7	-2.1
Internet Service Providers	7.7	6.9	11.6	7.6	6.9	10.1
Financial Activities	67.8	67.6	0.3	67.8	68.0	-0.3
Finance and Insurance	52.1	51.7	0.8	52.1	52.0	0.2
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	15.7	15.9	-1.3	15.7	16.0	-1.9
Professional and Business Services	165.5	156.3	5.9	165.8	157.1	5.5
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	71.8	65.9	9.0	71.1	66.6	6.8
Architectural, Engineering, and Related	12.2	12.0	1.7	12.2	12.1	0.8
Computer Systems Design and Related	16.8	15.1	11.3	16.6	15.1	9.9
Management of Companies and Enterprises	18.1	18.5	-2.2	17.9	18.4	-2.7
Administration & Support						
& Waste Management & Remediation	75.6	71.9	5.1	76.8	72.1	6.5
Employment Services	22.7	21.2	7.1	22.8	21.3	7.0
Business Support Services	16.2	16.1	0.6	16.2	15.9	1.9
Education and Health Services	162.5	158.3	2.7	162.9	158.0	3.1
Educational Services	39.5	37.5	5.3	39.5	37.3	5.9
Health Services and Social Assistance	123.0	120.8	1.8	123.4	120.7	2.2
Ambulatory Health Care Services	50.2	50.0	0.4	50.9	49.9	2.0
Hospitals	32.6	31.8	2.5	32.6	31.9	2.2
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	22.8	22.2	2.7	22.7	22.2	2.3
Social Assistance	17.4	16.8	3.6	17.2	16.7	3.0
Leisure and Hospitality	111.3	105.8	5.2	110.2	105.4	4.6
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	15.8	16.1	-1.9	16.0	15.6	2.6
Accommodation and Food Services	95.5	89.7	6.5	94.2	89.8	4.9
Accommodation	16.6	15.8	5.1	16.3	15.8	3.2
Food Services and Drinking Places	78.9	73.9	6.8	77.9	74.0	5.3
Other Services	34.8	34.0	2.4	34.7	33.5	3.6
Government	218.0	219.5	-0.7	218.6	220.2	-0.7
Federal Government	34.2	35.9	-4.7	35.2	36.9	-4.6
Federal Defense	16.3	16.8	-3.0	16.2	16.7	-3.0
Other Federal Government	17.9	19.1	-6.3	19.0	20.2	-5.9
State Government	66.7	66.9	-0.3	66.2	66.4	-0.3
State Schools	39.5	39.4	0.3	38.8	38.8	0.0
Other State Government	27.2	27.5	-1.1	27.4	27.6	-0.7
Local Government	117.1	116.7	0.3	117.2	116.9	0.3
Local Education	67.0	67.1	-0.1	66.4	66.6	-0.3
Other Local Government	50.1	49.6	1.0	50.8	50.3	1.0

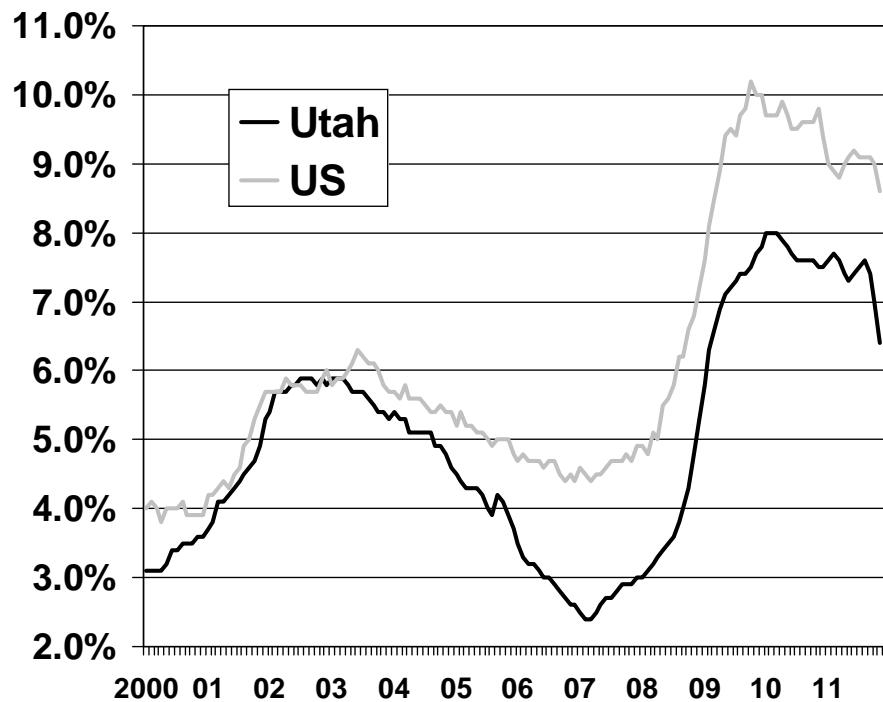
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS); Current Employment Statistics (CES). December 15, 2011.

p = preliminary r = revised

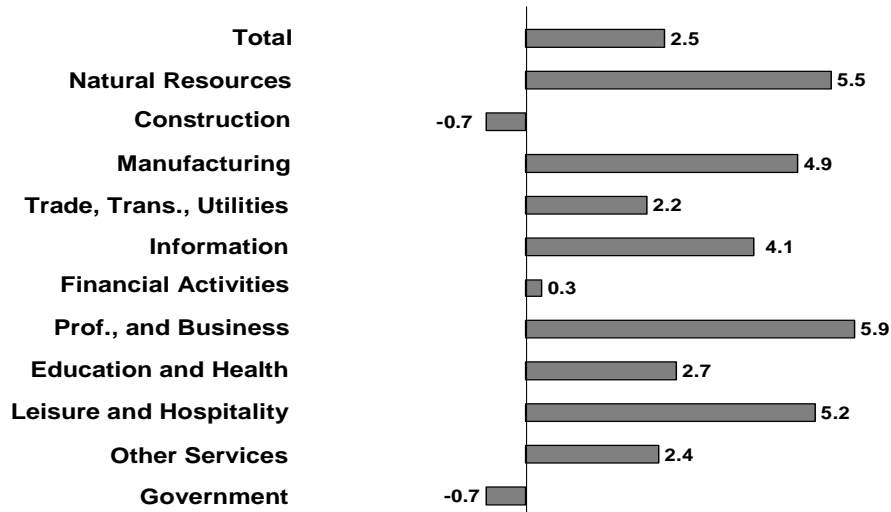
Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs



Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates

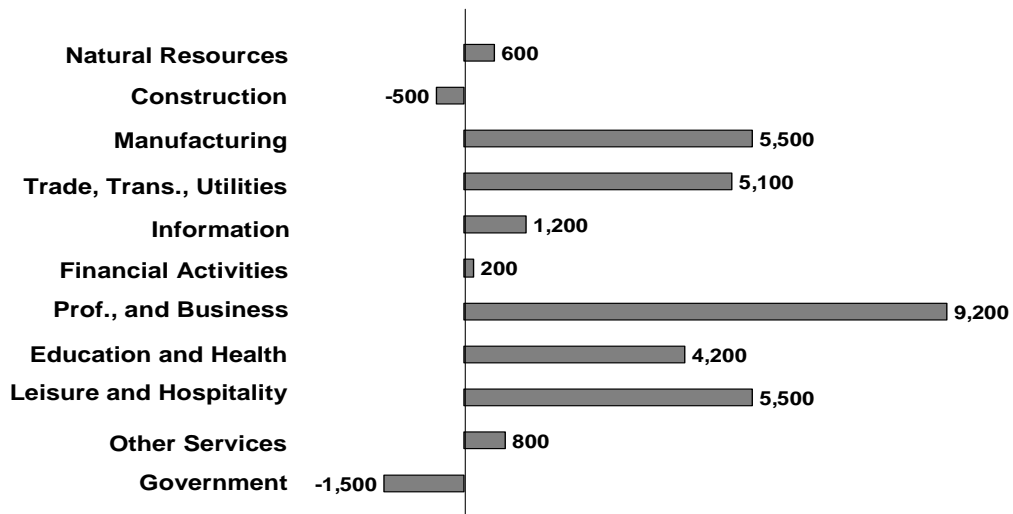


Utah Nonfarm Industry Profile (Percent Change) November 2010 - 2011



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Utah Nonfarm Industry Profile (Numeric Change) November 2010 - 2011



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S COUNTIES

	November 2011 <i>Estimate</i>	November 2010 <i>Actual</i>	Percent Change	October 2011 <i>Estimate</i>	September 2011 <i>Estimate</i>
BEAVER	2,040	2,022	0.9	2,050	2,129
BOX ELDER	16,540	16,954	-2.4	16,555	16,676
CACHE	52,715	51,903	1.6	52,685	52,080
CARBON	9,510	9,797	-2.9	9,457	9,365
DAGGETT	387	394	-1.8	430	487
DAVIS	106,105	101,495	4.5	106,258	106,527
DUCHESNE	8,040	7,505	7.1	8,055	7,977
EMERY	3,611	4,038	-10.6	3,673	3,612
GARFIELD	2,205	2,158	2.2	2,528	2,771
GRAND	4,362	4,207	3.7	4,885	5,052
IRON	15,661	15,635	0.2	15,636	15,607
JUAB	2,907	3,017	-3.6	2,938	2,956
KANE	2,832	2,810	0.8	3,145	3,336
MILLARD	4,007	4,046	-1.0	3,970	4,079
MORGAN	1,739	1,784	-2.5	1,779	1,768
PIUTE	265	303	-12.5	273	275
RICH	537	557	-3.7	577	688
SALT LAKE	595,040	580,901	2.4	591,851	588,610
SAN JUAN	4,199	4,134	1.6	4,373	4,458
SANPETE	7,004	6,958	0.7	7,022	7,089
SEVIER	8,051	7,948	1.3	8,099	8,133
SUMMIT	20,594	19,420	6.0	19,934	20,034
TOOELE	15,984	15,904	0.5	16,176	16,218
UINTAH	14,498	13,824	4.9	14,454	14,283
UTAH	186,826	179,345	4.2	186,516	186,372
WASATCH	6,233	6,034	3.3	6,230	6,230
WASHINGTON	46,994	46,311	1.5	47,068	46,999
WAYNE	956	994	-3.9	1,054	1,089
WEBER	90,157	89,922	0.3	89,981	90,108

Note: Numbers have been left unrounded for convenience rather than to denote accuracy.

Note: Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted. Therefore, comparisons of employment levels from one month to the next should not be used as job creation/loss estimates between those months. Seasonal factors could be the reason. For example, employment levels in September are usually higher than in August, as school employment resumes.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Research and Analysis, 12/15/11